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Recently a teamster in New York died leaving a fortune of \$20,000. His weekly wages were never over \$16. But he started to save a little each week, as a young man, and was never in want a single day in his life. Why don't you start saving? We will pay you interest on the money you deposit with us.

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The variety of highest quality. Made for finest work in residences, office buildings, hotels and all structures where quality counts.

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From 1 to 10 years old... \$2.50  
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## Cafe Opening

P. John Hee will open the  
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September 20. The cafe will be  
open day and night.

## Dr. T. MITAMURA

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## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

By GEORGE FITCH

On this date John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, was born in Massachusetts. His name is not a household word and his face does not appear on any postage stamp. Yet no American ever stirred up more ill-feeling during his life or was busier doing it or had a larger public career or more patriotism to the square inch or contributed more ancestors and descendants to "Who's Who in America."

Adams was an infant prodigy. The Adams' had been great people for several generations, and when John Quincy was born in 1767, his father, John, was helping to form the United States of America, and was already thinking out a few hasty remarks to make when he became president. John Quincy Adams was a learned man at 10, and was secretary to an embassy in Russia at fifteen. He was a small, pale lad with a head like a planet and he kept on stuffing it with Latin and political economy and history until when he graduated from Harvard people used to verify their encyclopedias by him.

John Quincy was a born insurgent and attacked everything violently and ably. He went into politics early and became an ambassador a special commissioner and a senator, incurring himself out of office each time with great cheerfulness. Later he taught rhetoric in Harvard and did odd jobs such as writing treatises and doing cabinet work under Monroe. He was universally admired for his learning and the way in which his vast polished dome of reason got pink and flushed while he fed nine syllabled eloquence to his opponents, and in 1824 he was elected president by one vote. His old father, who had been president a quarter of a century before, had hung around until he was past ninety for the sake of conducting his son to the

do with their ex-president, but at once plunged into a new political career, going to Congress on an Abolition platform. He served seventeen years and dropped dead in 1848 in the middle of his 1187th speech against the slave trade.

John Quincy Adams is famous chiefly as a man who was willing at any time to be clubbed over the head because of his principles. He is also growing in fame constantly as an ancestor. His sons and grandsons became famous, and the Adams' are still asked to sit on the stage at all public gatherings in Massachusetts.

## FEELINGS OF CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP FOR U. S.

Sir George Reid Tells New York How Much Australia Thinks of America

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Australia's feeling of cordial friendship for the United States was testified today by Sir George H. Reid, former premier and now high commissioner for Australia, who was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Merchants' association here. Although 75 per cent. of Australia's imports were from the British empire, the high commissioner noted in his address, he expressed gratification that the trade of his country with the United States was a large one, and that the feeling of the Australian people for the people of the United States were those of the most genuine affection. "We had only one opportunity of really showing how we felt in reference to your people," added Sir George, "and that was two or three years ago when a magnificent fleet of battleships visited Australia. There never was, I think, a wilder demonstration of enthusiasm in Australia than when we had the opportunity of taking our American cousins by the hand and offering them the best of our hospitality. The loyalty of the people of Australia for the mother country was never so intense as it is today, but we have no reservation in our feeling for the people of the United States."

## ANTIQUITY PALACES

Wily Dealers Inhabit Out-of-Way Premises and Attract Connoisseurs by Atmosphere of Mystery

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 20.—A tall and appropriate Tudor house, with an oak and plaster facade, has just been built as the premises of a well-known curiosity shop in Westminster.

This is a departure from the custom of London's curiosity shops, which have hitherto kept, however exquisite the display they may make, that kind of hole-and-corner retirement which adds to the stimulation of hunting for antiquities. There is not anything in London, for instance, like the palatial mansions packed with antiques which exist at Hitchen. In such houses one's eye is caught by a vista of silver and china, by table after table loaded with objects of art and leading one through dim, crowded recesses, where everything is still set out with care. One passes into courtyards, where old stone figures or graceful leaden statues are seen, almost in their own surroundings, relieved against the crooked lawns. The curiosity shop has given place to the antiquity palace.

But in London the instinct of the hunter, the covetous rummaging desire to make a "find," is still catered for by the dealers. They do not choose the main thoroughfares where the uninitiated move from shop window to shop window without leisure for a look at rare art. They collect, almost in colonies, where there are unsuspected alleys behind everything, so to speak. And they keep the small shop window, such as a vulgar person would pass by. The district round St. James' Square is half inhabited by them. But it is not their modern policy to pack their curiosities tightly and haphazard, so that choice is bewildered. They arrange their windows with economy and effect, and impose on one a discreet sense of suggestion that there is a very selective taste behind the scenes.

A tray of jade figures, a bright saucer of Canton enamel, a satinwood escritoire, and a small oil painting give a scheme quite sufficient to attract the connoisseur. He enters and is immediately doomed to a purchase. All his tricks of taste are met in one way or another, and when he departs

## READY TO FIGHT U. S. INVASION

British Manufacturers of Automobiles Taking Steps to Complete Plans of Meeting the "American Invasion"

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Twenty leading British motor manufacturers discussed the campaign to oppose the "American invasion" at a luncheon given today by Mr. Ralph D. Blumfield, editor of the London "Daily Express," which is promoting a movement against American automobiles.

The formation of a big corporation of the combination of existing companies and the establishment of a protective tariff were the plans proposed. A letter sent by the duke of Westminster read at the luncheon disclosed the fact that the Imperial Preference League is raising a fund of \$2,500,000 to be used in preparing propaganda in favor of an imperial tariff and an imperial preference scheme, which would give some of the colonial markets to British manufacturers.

There is much talk of gaining the colonial market. A difference of opinion prevailed regarding the quantity of American low-priced cars. Mr. S. F. Edge, a well known automobilist, contended that the British stopped an invasion of American bicycles and automobiles by producing better articles but that Americans were in a different class.

Lord Montague of Beaulieu and other speakers combated the inference made by one or two makers that American cars were flimsy affairs. One manufacturer said that cheap American cars initiated into motoring many persons who afterwards bought high grade English-made machines. Another manufacturer stated that wages received by the American workmen were more than twice the compensation paid to English employees while Italians were paid about half as much.

## WOMAN SO TICKLISH THAT ROBBERS FLED

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 30.—Being ticklish saved Mrs. Frances Justine last night from losing her purse to robbers, and a meeting that might have been terrifying turned into an amusing affair. She was on her way home when two armed men commanded her to walk back with them to the shadow of a warehouse.

"We want money, that is all," they said. "So throw up your hands." She obeyed, and informed them that her purse was tucked in the top of her corset, under the arm. One of the men tore open her waist and thrust in a hand. It came out in a hurry to clap over the woman's mouth as she screamed: "Don't!"

"I didn't mean to cry out that way," she laughed, as the hand dropped and gave her a chance to speak, "but I am awfully ticklish and I just can't stand it."

The continued efforts of the men to find the purse, while Mrs. Justine's protesting arm wouldn't stay up, threw her into fits of laughter, which so disturbed the robbers that, as she sank to the pavement, they ran. The policeman who came up as she rose and brushed her dress found her very gleeful over her experience.

## Cable News DARROW TRIAL IS POSTPONED

[Associated Press Cable]  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 11.—The second trial of Clarence Darrow, attorney for the McNamara, charged with attempted bribery in that famous trial, has been postponed until November 21.

MARSHALL BLACK IN CUSTODY.  
SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 11.—Marshall Black has been arrested. It is believed he is wanted in connection with the Becker trial in New York.

## Over-Night FEDERAL Wireless To the Advertiser

Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, banker and associate of J. P. Morgan, was the first witness examined today by the Clapp committee investigating campaign contributions and expenditures.

Stotesbury testified he had collected \$165,795.50 in Pennsylvania in 1904 for the Republican national campaign, the money going to the national committee. Principal contributors to the 1904 fund were American Bank Note Company, \$10,000; former Ambassador Charles F. Tower, \$7500; Drexel & Company, \$5000; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$5000; Olympia Steel Corporation, \$5000; United States Steel Corporation, \$12,775; William Cramp & Sons, \$3000; Thomas Dolan, \$10,000; G. W. Elkins, \$25,000; Midvale Steel Company, \$5000; Pennsylvania Steel Company, \$5000; Philadelphia Electric Company, \$2500.

Henry J. Crocker, who had been ill in San Francisco for several weeks, died today.

Mr. Crocker was one of San Francisco's prominent citizens. He owned one of the largest and most complete collections of Hawaiian stamps and frequently put it on exhibition. The collection was sold a few years ago for many thousands of dollars.

The Matson Navigation Company has announced that, with the close of the sugar season at hand, it intends to take out of commission, one at a time, all of its steamers for the annual overhauling. As soon as the Lurline has discharged the big cargo it brought in from the islands on Wednesday, it will be taken out of commission.

The Montenegrin troops followed up their success in capturing Detschik Mountain from the Turks by taking, late last evening, the Turkish fort which dominates the town of Tushet from Schipclink Hill. Both forces suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Podgoritz, Montenegro, says the Montenegrin southern army, under the command of General Marinovitch, has crossed the River Boyana and captured several Turkish blockhouses at Tarakosch, near the Turkish town of Scutari.

The fall of the Turkish city of Scutari is imminent, unless Turkish reinforcements arrive soon. The town, with its manufacturing of firearms, will be taken by the advancing Montenegrin army.

Fighting between the Turkish and Montenegrin troops was still in progress this morning in the region of Tushet, to the north of Scutari. No further details have reached Constantinople.

## ALUMINUM PRICES FIXED

The International Aluminum Syndicate has now fixed the price of the metal for next year's delivery at 160 marks per 100 kilos. (\$350 per metric ton of 2204.62 pounds), with the usual increase for special marks. The syndicate, however, will not dispose of the entire output for 1913 at this price, there being a general view among members that production during the next twelve months will not be able to keep pace with consumption, and that still higher prices will be possible. On the other hand, the syndicate has all along been very emphatic in asserting its intention of in no way handicapping the development of the aluminum-consuming industries by unduly raising prices. At \$380 per ton manufacturers have quite a good margin of profit, though the price cannot be considered at all excessive in view of the present levels of metals generally, and particularly of copper and tin. It is understood that makers are making arrangements to increase production should demand warrant it.—Manchester (England) Guardian.

## WOMEN FOR OFFICE.

There is said to be at least one woman running for office in every county in Kansas. The office of county superintendent of schools seems to be the one most sought by women; but several women are running for register of deeds, county clerk and clerk of the district court in each county, and at least one is making a vigorous campaign for probate judge.

## KILL YOUR RATS and MICE



**Stearns' Electric  
Rat-Roach Paste**  
a sure exterminator of rats, mice, cockroaches and all vermin. Get the genuine.  
**Money Back if it Fails.**  
25c and \$1.00.  
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.  
Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**ALL DRUGGISTS**

## COLLEGES NOW TRAIN FEW FOR MINISTRY

The original purpose of American colleges was mainly to train men for the ministry, but so it is no longer. Harvard, founded chiefly to educate clergymen, now gives to this profession barely 2 per cent. of her graduates; Yale, begun under similar impulses, now contributes a meager 3 per cent. This and other interesting changes in the professions favored by college graduates are described in a bulletin by Bailey B. Burritt on "Professional Distribution of University and College Graduates," just issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

The decline in the numbers going into the ministry has been accompanied by a rise in the professions of teaching, law, and business. All three have been more or less consistent gainers at the expense of the ministry.

When the older colleges were established boys who expected to be the business men of the community rarely gave much thought to "higher education." That was for the "learned professions," most often in the early days, the ministry. It is only of recent years that men with business careers ahead of them have taken advantage of college opportunities. At Harvard the ministry yielded the leadership to law after the revolutionary war, and law remained the dominant profession of Harvard graduates until 1830, when business took the lead. At Yale the ministry competed successfully with law until after the middle of the nineteenth century, when law took the ascendancy and kept it until 1895, being then displaced by business. At the University of Pennsylvania one-fourth of the graduates used to go into the ministry; now about one-fiftieth do so. Oberlin College, founded with strong denominational tendencies, shows the same story of the decline in numbers of men going into the ministry. At the University of Michigan, out of an army of over 15,000 graduates, only 188 have become ministers.

Aside from their contributions to the clergy, most of the universities and colleges have had favorite professions. At Columbia, Dartmouth, and Michigan, for instance, it is law; at Pennsylvania it is medicine; at Oberlin, Wisconsin, and many others, particularly the co-educational institutions, it is teaching; while a few of the universities, Brown, for example, have shown an impartial spirit, dividing up their strength almost equally among four leading professions.

A final summary of 37 representative colleges shows that teaching is now the dominant profession of college graduates, with 29 per cent.; business takes 20 per cent.; law, which took one-third of all the graduates at the beginning of the nineteenth century, now claims but 15 per cent.; medicine takes between 8 and 7 per cent., and seems to be slightly on the decline; engineering is slowly going up, but still takes only 3 or 4 per cent.; while the ministry, with its present 5 or 6 per cent. of the total, has reached the lowest mark for that profession in the two and a half centuries of American college history.

## RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS RELIEVED.

Rheumatic pains are aggravated by cold, damp weather and many hard-working, middle-aged people are made miserable during much of the winter and spring months by reason of this. Their suffering may be very much relieved, and in many cases permanently, by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm and massaging the parts with the palm of the hand at each application. This relieves the pain and makes sleep and rest possible. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## "SUICIDE POINT" AT NIAGARA IS BLUNTED

Alarming Rush of Self-Destructors Causes the Cutting Away of Land

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—"Suicide Point," a little promontory overlooking the brink of Niagara Falls, has been cut away by order of the State reservation commission. The number of persons who used the point as a jumping-off place increased so alarmingly in the last year or so that the commission determined to be rid of it.

Everything in the printing line at Star-Bulletin, Alakea street; branch, Merchant street.

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Extra Good Value—25 Ft. \$3.75  
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